FBIS DAILY REPORT

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L.A. PARLIAMENT VIEWS U.S. OBSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL DEMOCRACY

PA171231 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Alexandria Pineda, (Pedro Martin), (Luis Hernando Boza) report from National Congress--recorded]

[Text] [Pineda] On this first day of meetings of the Latin American Parliament, the predominant note of the deliberations was a judgment of the U.S. policy and its imperialist regime which, it was said, has propitiated violations of human rights in Latin American countries and obstructed the possibility of consolidating peace and true democracy in Latin America.

There was also a consensus of opinion on the clarification of democracy. According to the various delegates, there can be no political democracy unless it is preceded by social and economic democracy that permits the participation of the large popular sectors in the decisions of the governments of the respective countries.

Another predominant note in these deliberations was the attacks on military dictatorships which have proliferated lately in Latin America. There were exclamations of alarm at the conspicuous absence of the Venezuelan delegation, which did not show up at the assembly of the Latin American Parliament.

[Unidentified announcer] International reports said that the Venezuelan delegation arrived in Bogota at noon today to attend the meetings of the Latin American Parliament, but it has not yet made its appearance in the Colombian Senate, where the first of three sessions of the Latin American Parliament is underway.

Former Argentine Government Minister Ricardo Armando Obregon strongly criticized the United States and said it is largely responsible for the military regimes that exist in Latin America. He added that some progressive U.S. sectors have recognized U.S. intervention in Latin American countries. He said that this intervention is a violation of human rights in the Latin American countries. The following are excerpts of the former Argentine government minister's speech:

[Begin Obregon recording] [Words indistinct] reason which prevents the affirmation of peace and democracy in our Latin America. [words indistinct] having understood by the most progressive sectors of the U.S. Government, denouncing the violations of human rights, especially in the southern cone, according to recent statements made by Senator Edward Kennedy, who clearly stated the genocidal policy being implemented by the [word indistinct] dictatorship. However, we are continually alerted to the reaffirmation of the old policies of the big stick in the most recent statements made by National Security Adviser Brzezinski, [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is clear that the struggle for national liberation cannot be postponed and is a priority. [end recording]

Elsewhere the former Argentine government minister also criticized Anastasio Somoza's regime, terming it the greatest example of the trampling of human rights in Latin America. The former government minister, who has also held the posts of education and justice minister in Argentina, said that the Latin American Parliament should immediately take a position on these phenomena which occur in Latin America, where human rights are constantly violated, especially in the southern cone.

[Second unidentified announcer] The United States was placed in the defendant's chair today in the first sessions of the Latin American Parliament, which will deliberate in Bogota for 3 days to analyze different aspects of the great social and economic problems that afflict these countries of the American Continent.

One of the delegates to this congress who made the severest judgment of U.S. interventionist policy was the Nicaraguan representative, who lives in exile in Mexico and is a member of the opposition to Somoza's government. Donald Castillo first reviewed the events which have occurred in Nicaragua under Somoza's regime and then appealed to all the members of the Latin American Parliament to be active in trying to find immediate solutions to reestablish democracy in that country and return to all Nicaraguans the right to freedom and the prerogatives of citizens of an American country.

In appealing to the members of the Parliament, Donald Castillo said: You are aware of the tragedy which afflicts Nicaragua. [words indistinct] You are directly responsible for the security and peace in the region. It is consequently up to you to adopt specific measures and make every effort to obtain the best reconciliation [concilio] in Nicaragua in the name of the hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans who do not have (?a voice) in the U.S. Congress, political parties or mass media. I wish to appeal to you so that the Latin American Parliament will use its good offices to help find practical solutions for the Nicaraguan crisis.

Donald Castillo added: I have not come to ask you for international mediation in the style of that which the Carter government has orchestrated recently, nor are you being asked to mediate between Somoza and the opposition. Somoza is responsible before history, and his sad role in promoting genocide will not be forgotten by the generations of free men of tomorrow. I propose that you act as a vehicle for understanding between the Nicaraguan opposition forces and the Latin American governments, President Carter's administration, the U.S. Congress and the Vatican to help draft a favorable solution for the different Nicaraguan social classes, the international community and the Catholic Church.

The bloodbath and repression of the Somoza dictatorship must be stopped. Somoza must be ousted because he is the principal element of violence and the factor which endangers the military security of the region. All foreign backing and support for him must be removed, regardless of how small it is; and he must be isolated politically, economically and militarily and pressured to guarantee the democratic process which [words indistinct] Latin American peace and which will contribute to unity on the basis of a system of authentic freedoms.

Elsewhere, Donald Castillo referred to the OAS intervention in Nicaragua, the results of which he bitterly criticized by pointing out that (?it had contributed nothing) to the just demands which the Nicaraguan people are making.

Tomorrow Senate President Jaime Pava Navarro will host a luncheon for all the members of the Latin American Parliament in the Yellow Room of the capitol.

NEWS AGENCY SAYS GOVERNMENT MUST FREE TIMERMAN

PY171905 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 16 Apr 79 PY

[By James Neilson]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (NA)--Two years have elapsed since that early morning of 15 April 1977 when an army platoon detained the best-known newspaper editor in the country. Since then Jacobo Timerman has been the government's most embarrassing prisoner. For many people all over the world, Timerman has become a symbol for the hostility of authoritarian regimes against the press.

The obvious inability of the government to give a coherent explanation for Timerman's continous imprisonment has made life more difficult for its own sympathizers and spokesmen who, when they are abroad, can only give evasive answers to the simple but disturbing question of why Timerman is still a prisoner.

The official case against Timerman fell through a long time ago. When he was arrested, Timerman was charged with being involved with the "Graiver Group" of financiers, some of whom are now being detained for having managed money for the Montoneros and for having links with terrorist gangs. Timerman faced these charges before the military court investigating the Graiver case, and this court found him innocent of all charges. He was not released, however, and instead it was announced that he would be charged with "economic crimes," a charge that was never formalized.

Public reaction to the treatment given Timerman tells us a lot about the situation in the country. When he was arrested there was no protest and most people accepted the fact that he was guilty of all the charges against him. When LA OPINION was intervened by the government and put under the orders of the former comptroller general, no one objected to this, although it was flagrantly unconstitutional. And even after many months, when it was clear that Timerman was not guilty of anything except a touch of the buoyant leftism that infected most Western intellectuals at the end of the sixties, public reaction in his defense was scarce.

Later, when the obvious injustice of the case became obvious, the newspapers LA PRENSA, EL DIA and others began to tell the government that it was behaving arbitrarily. But despite this, the reaction of a society that was experiencing the trauma of terrorism, and which has still not recovered, was weak. It is not necessary to mention that Timerman has always been controversial. His politics are left of center, although not excessively so for a Latin American intellectual. He has been a Zionist ever since he has been able to reason, and to many rightist mentalities a Zionist is a perverse and dangerous creature.

Timerman may have been guilty of errors of judgment, his political ideas may have been repulsive and some of the persons he hired were declared criminals. But nothing he did, however, legally justifies imprisoning him, depriving him of his property or intervening LA OPINION.

The government, whose leaders are so outspoken about their determination to restore the enforcement of a state of rights in Argentina, should have freed Timerman a long time ago. But unfortunately, to the detriment of its own international reputation, it has maintained its position and refuses to release him.

INFLATION MAY THWART NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

PY171425 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 14 Apr 79 p 12 PY

[Text] The Argentine branch of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (IACCP) believes "the Argentine Government's program to achieve economic stability and its objective of changing from an economy of speculation to one of production may fail if the main threat that can ruin the costly national reconstruction program is not rapidly corrected: the high cost of the state apparatus."

The IACCP believes "another error is that the struggle against inflation is conditional and its eventual success limited to other objectives contradictory to the final objective of achieving economic stability--maintaining full employment and a high level of economic activity."

The opinion of the Argentine branch of the IACCP was published in this week's issue of the magazine MERCADO, which makes an analysis of the recent IACCP meeting in Santiago, Chile, which studied the struggle against inflation in Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The IACCP Argentine branch stated that "the excessive public budget has not decreased and the improvement of its financing has replaced monetary issuance with an inflationary drive. It notes "that although they are aware of the achievements of the economic team, they also must explain their disagreements" with some of the adopted measures.

Regarding the treasury deficit, the IACCP notes that "the problem is not as important--although it is still large despite its decrease from 14 to 2 percent of the GDP--as the volume of public expense," and it adds that "while in 1960 public investment was between 5 to 8 percent of GDP, at present it is 11 percent."

The document ends by noting that the public sector is overgrown and as an example it states that taxes, social burdens, the deficit in the public sector and the VAT on enterprises is 35 percent of the GDP.

EAST GERMAN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY171756 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (TELAM)--A delegation headed by the vice minister of foreign trade of the GDR, Wilhelm Bastian, and the director general of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Werner Haenold, arrived today.

The delegation includes nine persons who are members of the joint Argentine-GDR mission that meets annually. They are scheduled to meet with the secretary for commerce and international economic negotiations, Alejandro Estrada, and will return to their country on Saturday.

The delegation was received at Ezeiza International Airport by the under secretary of international economic negotiations, Juan Dumas.

BORDER TALKS WITH CHILE TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH

PY171624 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministries have decided to begin work aimed at replacing border marker No 38 in May, when the commissions of the two countries will meet in Arica for preliminary talks prior to field work.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonsalves indicated that although Chile had proposed the second half of April for the commencement of talks in Arica, this would coincide with the ECIA meeting in La Paz, and Bolivia had, therefore, proposed that the Chilean-Bolivian joint commission meet in May.

The task will be restricted to the replacement of border marker No 38, in the area of the Tillujaya shrine, according to the coordinates established by the 1904 border treaty.

BANZER ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENT

PY180051 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 17 Apr (AFP)--Former President Hugo Banzer announced here today that he will be a candidate for the presidency in the next general election. Banzer made this announcement at a press conference in which he criticized the military government for the persecution it has unleashed against him.

The interior minister, Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton, stated this morning that the alleged persecution of Banzer "is a mere fantasy of the former president." The government has called a general election for 1 July.

VIGILANTE DEATH SQUAD APPEARS IN SANTA CRUZ

PY171439 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Text] To everyone's surprise and concern, an anonymous group calling itself the "death squad" has appeared in Santa Cruz city, where it has threatened to take justice into its own hands. Santa Cruz city has become alarmed about the emergence of the group, which intends to act secretly, in the same way as a similar group in Brazil.

In the dark of night, the Brazilian "death squad" executes malefactors and criminals who are not always punished by the courts and laws of that country.

In Santa Cruz there have been persistent demands that ordinary justice should mete out exemplary punishment to those guilty of the processing, trafficking and consumption of dangerous drugs who are detained in the cells of the prison [words indistinct] brought to trial.

ITAIPU PROJECT SAID RUNNING AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

PY171442 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Apr 79 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Foz do Iguacu--The conclusion tomorrow of the drainage of the Parana riverbed at the site of Itaipu's main dam will mean an advance of 3 months in the project's schedule. According to superintendent Rubens Vianna, this will allow the pouring of the first concrete slabs to begin this year instead of at the beginning of 1980, as had been scheduled.

However, the advance in the work on the present critical stage (drainage of a stretch of the main riverbed) should not change the date for entry into operation of the first of Itaipu's 18 turbines, estimated for 1983, since it is not expected that delivery of the turbines and generators will also be ahead of schedule.

DISPOSAL SITE CHOSEN FOR LOW-LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE

PY180308 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 79 p 23 PY

[Excerpts] Low-level radioactive waste, whose radioactivity disappears in a relatively short time, produced by Brazilian nuclear plants will be stored in a 300,000-square-meter area in the Baixada Fluminense on the slope leading toward Petropolis, NUCLEBRAS President Hervasio Carvalho disclosed yesterday.

Carvalho underscored the fact that the solution chosen for the disposal of the low-level radioactive waste "is a great deal more expensive than the one adopted in the United States" because "it has a greater margin of safety." He explained that in the United States this type of waste is abandoned in desert regions or placed in trenches. In Brazil it will be stored in open warehouses "so the material can be under closer surveillance." The studies for this storage method are being done by CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] in conjunction with FEEMA, the State Environment Foundation.

No site has yet been chosen for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste--that which can be considered "atomic waste" because it takes hundreds and even thousands of years to become harmless. The CNEN president explained that there is time until the next century to select that site because only by then will there be a need to dispose of that type of atomic waste resulting from the reprocessing of fuel from the first Brazilian nuclear plant, Angra 1.

BRAZIL TO BUY IRAN OIL AT $1.80 ABOVE PREFERENCE PRICE

PY172203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation reported here today that Brazil will pay $16.34 for each of the 200,000 barrels of petroleum it will import per day from Iran between now and the end of the year. The price to be paid by Brazil is $1.80 higher than the preference price set by OPEC.

Brazil imports over 80 percent of its daily petroleum consumption of 800,000 barrels. According to official sources, Brazilian expenditures for petroleum this year will total $5 billion, as compared with $4.3 billion last year.

DROUGHT DRIVES 50,000 FROM NORTHEAST HOMES

PY171315 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Apr 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The superintendent of SUDENE yesterday expressed fear that the drought can spread over the Northeast, thus worsening the situation.

According to Valfrido Salmito, "a state of emergency has so far been decreed for 180 municipalities, and 50,000 persons have been driven from their homes in the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba and Ceara."

The region is facing two disasters simultaneously: The flooding of the Sao Francisco River, which affected 160,000 persons in the states of Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas and Sergipe; and the drought which is spreading in Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco and Alagoas. According to SUDENE, the effects of the drought are beyond recovery even if it should rain now.

RIO DE JANEIRO TEACHERS, SHIPBUILDERS GO ON STRIKE

PY180139 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] The general assembly of the sector, after rejecting the counterproposal made by the employers regarding salary increases, has decided that the 25,000 teachers of the Rio de Janeiro private school sector will go on strike today for an unspecified period. The teachers claim they have only received the demands provided for in the labor laws.

In accordance with a decision of the general assembly, which met at the headquarters of the shipbuilding workers union with 6,000 members attending, 12,000 metalworkers, of which 8,000 belong to the shipbuilding industry in Niteroi, will go on strike at midnight for an unspecified period. The principal demand is for a career system.

Sao Paulo Teachers

PY171513 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Another sector of the teachers who are members of the Sao Paulo Teachers Central has also decided to join the strike.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL ALLOWED TO OPERATE

PY180238 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The fact that JORNAL DO BRASIL has revealed the names of CIA agents who have operated or now operate within the country did not cause much surprise to military officers in Brasilia for the simple reason that the Brazilian Government knows about their presence in the country. As soon as agents of foreign intelligence services, especially U.S. agents, arrive in Brazil, they have to identify themselves officially at the risk of being expelled if they fail to do so and are discovered.

Incidentally, two intelligence agents are allowed at each foreign embassy. Only embassies of socialist countries do not identify their agents. In exchange for this permission, the Brazilian Government can make use of foreign intelligence services whenever needed since its own international intelligence network does not have the scope the CIA has.

The explanation given for the strange permission for the accreditation of CIA agents by the Brazilian Government--although these agents appear to the public only as first secretaries or advisers--is this: Although these agents are accredited by government only in the capacity of diplomats, they will necessarily have to make contact with Brazilian intelligence agents in order to do their work. To prevent difficulties that could end in their being expelled from the country, these agents take the initiative of identifying themselves to the Brazilian intelligence services. In addition to making their work easier by acting in connection with Brazilian intelligence personnel, the CIA agents can operate without risk of being identified by embassies of other countries or by members of their own embassy.

REJECTION OF U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST RECOMMENDED

FY172110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 17 Apr 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, 17 Apr (AFP)--The prosecutor of the highest Chilean court today recommended rejection of the U.S. request for extradition of three military officers, it was reported here. The three officers are charged with involvement in the murder of former Chilean Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2320 GMT on 17 Apr adds that prosecutor Gustavo Chamorro said that "the officers' involvement in the murder of Orlando Letelier has not been legally proved." It goes on: He added that they could not be brought to trial in Chile "because there is no sufficient reason for it." According to the prosecutor, the evidence submitted by the United States has no legal value in Chilean courts.]

MINISTER SAYS INCREASING EMPLOYMENT IS PRIORITY

FY172022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1651 GMT 17 Apr 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Chilean Interior Minister Jose Pinera today stated that the first social priority of the Chilean Government is to lower unemployment, a problem he described as "paradoxical." The labor minister admitted at a press conference that "while the employment rate has increased, the number of unemployed persons is greater."

He noted: "As the economy and production grow, employment also increases, and in the case of Chile this increase is even greater because the development policy has motivated those sectors that generate employment, such as agriculture, forestry, social services and a series of sectors which in economic terms are described as intensive in manual labor or intensive in employment."

Pinera stated that this phenomenon is also taking place in other countries, including the United States, and that this is due to demographic, sociological, psychological, social and other factors.

The latest employment survey carried out in the greater Santiago area by the University of Chile on occupational levels and unemployment showed that the unemployment level is 14.8 percent of the labor force, that is, 10.5 percent of recently dismissed people and 4.3 percent of persons who are looking for a job for the first time.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS TO BE ALLOWED; NO DEMONSTRATIONS

FY180151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2344 GMT 17 Apr 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Labor Minister Jose Pinera said here today that Chilean workers can celebrate May Day in union assemblies, but without holding public demonstrations. The minister explained that the fact that assemblies can be held freely does not mean authorization has been given to hold other types of activities outside labor circles, activities that can be determined by their own union officials.

Pinera indicated that in his speech at the official May Day celebration at Government House he will not make any spectacular announcements and will only explain the implementation of the labor plan and the study of the technical corrections to the laws on labor contracts and protection for workers.

AUTHORITIES ARREST NINE ALLEGED GUERRILLAS

PA171516 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Nine persons arrested in Cimitarra on charges of participating in the urban network of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] will arrive in Bucaramanga before noon today.

"Supernoticias" learned that Colombian units captured the insurgents after staging an operation in the area. The presumed guerrillas will be arraigned before the military penal judge attached to the 5th Brigade and will be interrogated this afternoon.

Those arrested were identified as Rogelio Salazar, Manuel (Pelier), Jesus (Tavaris), Francisco (Mahecha), Victor M. Alvarez, Eduardo Campos, Genaro Hoyos, Ricardo Amaya and Saul Rojas.

The members of the group were in constant contact with each other and provided effective support to guerrillas operating in the southern part of the department, military spokesmen said. However, as is customary, the 5th Brigade declined to provide details regarding the arrests. "We know nothing," newsmen were told when they investigated this large-scale arrest of persons presumably linked to FARC.

M-19 GUERRILLAS TAKE OVER NEWSPAPER, KIDNAP DIRECTOR

PA171850 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 17 Apr (EFE)--A cell of the 19 April (M-19) urban guerrilla group on Tuesday took over the offices of EL CALENO evening paper and, after circulating a special edition, kidnaped Director Alberto Uribe. The guerrillas, 15 men under the command of a tall blonde woman, occupied the evening paper's installations at midnight on Monday and did not leave until 0600 on Tuesday.

A witness reports that during the occupation the guerrillas printed the first and last pages of today's issue of the paper with subversive slogans concerning violations of human rights in Colombia.

The woman in command was dressed as a nun. The guerrillas arrived with briefcases in which they were carrying weapons, bombs and tools, according to the police.

An employee of the layout section who spoke with EFE by telephone said the guerrillas forced the heads of that department to print the first and last pages of the paper. The source reports that "they already had the layouts prepared in black and white, ready to be placed on the press." At approximately 0200, when the issue was ready, "they forced us to turn the paper over to the paper boys, and by about 0600 the paper began to circulate throughout the city of Cali," the source said.

Today's special edition, most of which was confiscated by military intelligence units, had a front page headline on the violation of human rights in Colombia. The back page, also printed in black and white, contained an announcement stating that "the M-19 is continuing its struggle on behalf of the people."

Another page printed by the guerrillas has an interview with Carlos Toledo Plata, former leader of the National Popular Alliance and top leader, in the underground, of the M-19 guerrilla movement. It is accompanied by a photograph.

This morning certain issues were sent by mail to newspapers and radio stations in Cali, capital of Valle del Cauca Province in the western part of the country. The guerrillas also inserted an announcement to the effect that the director of the newspaper had pledged to improve workers' wages and to give them better individual treatment.

The special edition reiterates that physician Carlos Toledo Plata is the top leader of the M-19 guerrilla group. In 1976 the group claimed credit for the kidnaping and killing of Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia.

The guerrillas said that they kidnaped the paper's director, Alberto Uribe, in order to guarantee publication of the subversive slogans in the paper.

PEREIRA PRELATE RECEIVES DEATH THREAT FROM M-19

PA131402 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 79 PA

[Text] In Pereira, Msgr Dario Castrellon has received a death threat from elements belonging to the extremist M-19 movement.

The prelate was speaking at a religious ceremony attended by Department Governor Emiliano Isaza Henao and the army and police commanders.

"I must say no to the people's prisons, no to armed violence, even though they may have apparently good intentions of doing justice. I must say no because I would be betraying Holy Week, when we are told to love each other. Even though I have tried, I have not found love in holdups or in the people's prison," the bishop said emotionally.

At the end of the sermon, Msgr Dario Castrellon was threatened by individuals who identified themselves as members of M-19.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UPCOMING ANDEAN PACT SUMMIT, NICARAGUA

PA180230 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Apr PA

[Text] The following are statements made by Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso:

[Begin recording] [Ayala] It was recently agreed to hold an Andean Pact foreign ministers conference to prepare for the presidential summit in commemoration for the 10th anniversary of the pact, which will be held in Cartagena at the end of May. The foreign ministers conference will be held in Quito from 8 to 11 May and we have received the acceptance of all foreign ministers to draft the agenda and the documents for the final stage. We hope to be able to reach a definite agreement on the presidential document at the Quito meeting.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, do you believe that the meeting of foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries can in any way help to reestablish the pact, which seems to be somewhat split?

[Ayala] The presidential meeting is conceived with that specific purpose in mind, and the foreign ministers meeting is only preparatory to the presidential meeting. In other words, integration is not just a technical process in the economic field, but a political process in the sense that the governments must give direction to this process. The foreign ministers will take the preparatory steps in this effort, and the presidents will adopt the decisions, and this will undoubtedly invigorate the integration process.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, some time ago several representative national political sectors had asked the national government, and you in particular, to break diplomatic relations with Somoza's government. [Words indistinct] insist now that the civil war, practically, has become stronger in Nicaragua. What has the government done regarding this situation?

[Ayala] I have not received any additional requests from any political party or organization or individual regarding the Nicaraguan case. Ecuador has been taking an active role at the OAS meetings in which the Nicaraguan case has been discussed. The governments which have particularly concerned themselves with this situation have recognized the Ecuadorean position, and I must say that the permanent Ecuadorean delegate to the OAS Council, Ambassador Luis Leoro Franco, Galo Leoro Franco [as heard] was decorated by the Venezuelan Government in recognition for his contribution to the Latin American [word indistinct].

[Question] Why do we have relations with a country whose government kills the people?

[Ayala] The Ecuadorean Government maintains relations with all countries which participate in the basic elements [words indistinct] and occasionally has to observe with [words indistinct] what is happening in some areas of the world. This does not mean that it must necessarily suspend relations with those countries. Frequently, as I said....[does not complete thought] In the specific case to which you are referring, there have been countries like Venezuela and Colombia which have harshly criticized Nicaragua and have nevertheless not reached the decision you have suggested. In other words, the national convenience, the national interest, the continental interest, in that order I would say, will determine the adoption of policies, which cannot generally or always be drastic p policies. [end recording]

HERRERA THANKS COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT FOR VISIT

PA172355 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text of 29 March 1979 letter from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala]

[Text] Excellency:

It is indeed a pleasure for me to address you for the purpose of voicing satisfaction over the kind visit you paid to my country on the occasion of the inauguration of the new government over which I have the honor to preside. More than to honor my person, I like to consider the visit as further proof of the fraternal friendship between my country and the noble nation you zealously represent.

You, Mr. President, and the distinguished persons who accompanied you on this unforgettable occasion, constitute the worthiest representatives of your country and the best examples of the virtues of the Colombian people: illustriousness, republican spirit, civic vocation and the democratic tradition which, to America's pride, has produced so many statesmen, men of letters, men of science, thinkers, soldiers, priests, artists and an entire nation that exhibits the highest and most significant values and that progresses surely toward a marvelous destiny.

For this reason, everything seems to invite us to cooperate in the broad field open to action between us: In our bilateral relations; in the mutually satisfactory solution of differences we are facing; in the execution of joint plans--economic, technical, cultural and otherwise--for reciprocal benefits in the effective rapprochement between our peoples; and in the dissemination and awareness of our values. In the international field, we also have broad horizons for cooperation in the face of the great problems confronting humanity today at the global level or those specifically relating to the area to which our countries belong. In the United Nations and in the Organization of American States, the solidarity of our voices and the sum of our efforts can offer a very valuable contribution, particularly in the regional sphere. Let us not forget that because they are effective bulwarks of democracy in America, Colombia and Venezuela--and the manner in which they conduct their relations--are being observed with great interest, which imposes upon us the added obligation of exemplary behavior.

In order to carry out the broad endeavor facing us, we must look for support to what is most solid and stimulating in our marvelous past. I am calling on the hero of San Mateo, not merely as a glorious memory that only lives again when evoked, but as a constant, daily and hourly lesson to ensure that Bolivar's ideal for union, integration and joint and fruitful action is as active today as it was in the days when the portentous accomplishment of our independence and conquest of our liberty occurred.

Mr. President, please accept my deepest gratitude for your recent visit and that of your distinguished party and the expression of my sincere friendship toward your noble country, toward your admirable people and your distinguished person.

[Signed] Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela.

LEFTWING TO JOIN FORCES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA172335 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas--The agreement reached by the leftwing parties to unite for the upcoming municipal elections will mark the beginning of a more profound process of understanding between these forces.

The statement was made by Francisco Rodriguez, member of the political leadership of "the People Advance" [EPA] and its representative at the unification talks held by these parties in preparation for the municipal elections.

Rodriguez said the effects of this agreement will be bolstered in the campaign prepared by the working classes and large popular sectors to improve their deteriorating living conditions and to impose respect for the democratic freedoms, as provided by the Venezuelan constitution.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS OF NEW SECURITY BODY

PA172345 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas--The ministries of Foreign Relations and Justice this afternoon denied in a joint communique reports about the creation of a judicial body that would join the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services [DISIP] and the Judicial Technical Police [PTJ].

According to recent press reports, the creation of the new security body would imply the dismissal of the current chiefs of the PTJ and the DISIP. The communique issued by the two ministries, however, states that such information is absolutely false.

OZORES DISCUSSES NONALINED MEETING, NICARAGUA

PA171251 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores by Radio Libertad correspondent, no date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] As the next nonalined meeting draws near, what will Panama's position be at that international conclave to be held in Havana?

[Answer] We feel that the meeting is very important because it is the first one to be held in Latin America. President Royo received a personal invitation from President Castro. A few days ago the Cuban finance minister was in Panama during a tour of various Latin American countries which are members of the movement, such as Guyana, Peru and Panama. He was going from Panama to Peru to invite President Morales Bermudez. We have been able to examine thoroughly the agenda for the meeting and made the suggestion that we would like to see more emphasis on Latin American issues such as the Belize, the Falkland Islands and Bolivia's landlocked situation because, although they are problems which must be solved in a bilateral manner between the countries involved, we believe that they are matters which must be discussed by the rest of the continent. The nonalined meeting should be exploited to discuss matters of this kind and also economic matters. It is important that these issues are included. There are Latin American issues on the agenda already, but we have talked to President Royo and he has a special interest in stressing all political and economic problems of Latin America.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, another of the important problems at the international level is the Nicaraguan situation. What is our country's position?

[Answer] Well, regarding Nicaragua we maintain the same position. We have always said that we would rather have Somoza out of power so that free elections can be held with the participation of all opposition groups but, unfortunately, that is the extent of our support for the opposition. Although we maintain diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, I cannot say they are cordial. They are not tense relations but they are quite cold. I once explained the reason why we still maintain an embassy in Managua. The embassy has become a kind of a sanctuary for groups seeking asylum, just like the Venezuelan and maybe the Mexican embassies after Costa Rica broke relations with Nicaragua and there was no Costa Rican embassy in Managua. We reiterate our position that the ideal thing for Nicaragua would be for Somoza to leave power.

[Question] Regarding our country's plans for embassies, will our diplomatic missions be increased?

[Answer] We will announce in the next few weeks the establishment of relations with three African countries. I do not want to announce this yet because of a diplomatic norm which stipulates that the announcement is made by the two countries in a joint communique published in the two capitals simultaneously. I can only tell you now we will establish relations with three African nations with which we feel diplomatic relations are important.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PA172348 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] A representative of the Czechoslovak Government and Commerce and Industries Minister Juan Amado, representing the government of Panama, have signed documents aimed at developing and strengthening commercial relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and reciprocal advantage.

The agreement establishes, among other things, the granting of necessary assistance for the importing and exporting of goods within the framework of the laws, rules and regulations in force in each of the two countries. It is also established that the prices for the merchandise covered by the agreement will be based on prices in the most important international markets.

Payments by the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Panama will be made in freely fluctuating currency. The agreement, which will be in effect for 2 years, establishes that the two parties will cooperate with each other on matters related to their participation in trade fairs in either of the two countries, as well as in the organizations of expositions in each other's territory in line with conditions to be established between the appropriate organizations of the two countries.

RADIO HOGAR COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S LETTER

PA171457 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[From "Comentarios y Opiniones," with Prof Lucho Pimentel and Tonin Cabezas]

[Excerpts] In the part about the report that leaked out unwittingly I believe that we are playing American basketball. I believe that the Americans leaked it themselves. The gringos do not miss one. I have a copy of this report with the seal and everything. Here it is, unclassified. This means that they left it forgotten on some desk themselves. But why, regrettedly? Well, he regrets that he made a mistake. [laughter]

Notice what the ambassador said. He said: If there are no problems in the treaty's implementation, I ask the Panamanians if the fact that the committee decided that Panama would not receive payment of $10 million annually is not a problem? It seems to me that this is a problem, since in 5 years it will represent $50 million. Military aid was also decreased. We will get no military aid. Also, we are in zero growth. I do not believe that we will grow any this year because the same patterns persist. The people do not believe in the government. They do not believe in investing. They do not believe anything. The only thing they believe is that those in power are giving the others a hard time--period. If you do not believe me, ask Renato Pereira.

You spoke to me about implementation of the treaties and its problems. [passage indistinct] We have to have factors that will effect a 12-percent growth in four years. [Words indistinct] not in growth but in income from the Panama Canal. It is the embassy's belief that all these conditions will exist. The United States and the Panamanian Government are working to really insure efficient and orderly transition of the Panama Canal administration and a firm progress in the Canal operations.

In this matter I have to define the responsibilities of Panamanians, at least those working for the Canal Authority. On several occasions they have said that they have all sorts of problems. They have problems with the law for implementing the treaty and with the interpretation the North Americans are giving to the treaty. This has been said by Tejeira, Flavio Vasquez, the new members, Diogenes Arosemena and Diogenes de La Rosa.

All of them have admitted they have problems with the North Americans. They are now asking the rest of the Panamanians to help them. I must say this in all truth because, as a representative of the Junior Chamber, I have attended many of these debates. They discuss and are alarmed about the problems.

This was to be expected. Remember the ambiguity. This is the word which has us [word indistinct]. This report should be translated, published and made available to all Panamanians. However, the only thing published in the press is Ambler Moss' letter. The report has not been translated or published. We have it translated, and the only thing we can do is read it over the radio. However, it will be published in INDEPENDIENTE, organ of the Democratic Independent Movement. This U.S. embassy report should be released to the Panamanian people.

How is it possible that the Canal Authority and other organizations, allegedly working on treaty implementation, are not aware of this report drafted by a U.S. embassy whose statements we believe? Its reports have credibility primarily because the embassy releases most of the money. We Panamanians do believe in the U.S. embassy. This is nothing new. In our comments we go by the newspapers. We are not aware of what they do not publish. So I really feel a little confused. This is not journalism. [laughter]

This matter is important and deserves the analysis of all Panamanians and all sectors. We appeal to the various sectors in the country and ask for their participation. We Panamanians must learn about all these things. We Panamanians cannot just sit when we know the things that are happening in our country. We must come out and confront them wherever we can. This is why I participate. This is why, when the Canal Authority calls us, we go. We ask questions, participate and give our opinion as to what should be done.

This is why we do it. The country belongs to all of us. If some of us accepted conditions detrimental to national dignity and sovereignty--if they did it--that is their problem and on their conscience. Besides, we know who they are, but we have to go and see how we can straighten things out. There must be some way. It is not by just staying home and lamenting. We know we have to evict the infidels from the temple. We must go and evict them. I think it is important for Panamanians.

If we are trying to do real journalism, we should publish this report; Publish it in the way that Ambler Moss' letter was published. Now he does not know how to get his foot out of his mouth. However, it is the truth, and he does not know how to retract the document. We must also publish the item appearing in the spillway so Panamanians can read it. INDEPENDIENTE must publish it. This is a lesson, and this is precisely what the Canal Authority is complaining about.

The implementation law is being violated, and by so doing, the letter of the treaty is being violated. There are things with which Panamanians were not in agreement, and yet they want to make it still worse. This is being prompted by the North Americans. I believe that the real Panamanians should come out. Judas sold his master, but afterwards he could not face his conscience and he hanged himself. [laughter] We are waiting for the negotiators to hang themselves. This matter has come to a point where the only thing left is to cut off their heads. The only thing left is for them to appoint a triumvirate of the army, navy and air force to run the Canal. It is very easy. We, the radio commentators, better stay quiet because they will say we are dangerous to Canal security and poof. [laughter]

We radio commentators have everything against us. The sword of Damocles from this side [Panama] and the sword of Democra [as heard] on the other. We have the two swords over us. Well, when you see Ambler Moss around there, say hello for me.

More on Moss Letter

PA171844 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[From the "Alternative" Program with Dr Miguel Angel Bernal]

[Excerpts] The Panamanian press, the qualified press, the press empowered to deceive our people, has not published the economic report that led to U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss' letter, which has been prominently published in the various local newspapers. I wish other letters had been as prominently published as this one by Mr Ambler Moss.

In his letter, Mr Ambler Moss states that a document, an internal report on [Panama's] public debt, has "inadvertently" and "very deplorably" become a public issue and has elicited local interests. Mr Ambler Moss must really believe that we Panamanians are fools or that we are still living in the days of the big stick.

In the first place, we must point out that that report was neither inadvertently made public, nor do we believe that Mr Moss deplores this development. Americans do not act rashly. They do not lose papers just like that, least of all documents of this type. Perhaps an Agency for International Development official or some other official allowed it to be released in some way to the public on behalf of some U.S. interest.

The letter by the U.S. ambassador is also of interest, but we believe that it calls for a minimal amount of shame. It is no concern of ours if Mr Ambler Moss deplores the fact that this document has been made public. We are concerned over the fact that this document has been neither published nor discussed, that it has been the gringo ambassador--the U.S. ambassador--who has shown up in the Panamanian press to defend the current government's economy. We ask ourselves, does the government not have a single capable economist who can refute document No EO 12065--among a host of others that appear in the original English text--which (Blakes) prepared for AID?

Why does Mr Moss have to stress that here in Panama our country's economic prospects have improved visibly? Can the current government not send its entire team of economists to refute the report, to explain it or to draft one that truly informs the citizens about Panama's economic situation? As you can see, things have not changed much from the situation that prevailed before the Carter-Torrijos treaties. U.S. prepotency is now spreading with even greater arrogance and dynicism through our press and government. Mr Royo is told not to worry because the document was merely misplaced. The document's contents were not aimed at the Panamanian citizenry, but were meant for the embassy's internal use only. The document is nonetheless addressed to the U.S. embassy, to the secretary of state in Washington, to the Southern Command or Canal Zone military, and to the Panama Canal Company, which is under U.S. control.

According to Mr Ambler Moss, the report covers only a single narrow aspect of the Panamanian economy. Imagine how narrow when the report covers the entire public debt situation, which concerns all of us because the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Bank and our other creditors will come here any day to collect from all Panamanians, and not just from the government.

In his letter of repentance, Mr Ambler Moss says that the report does not constitute a forecast but merely concerns projections based on certain suppositions expressed therein.

Just try to imagine that the U.S. government would order an expert, an economy specialist, to draft a report for the U.S. Embassy, for the Department of State and for the Southern Command, based merely on suppositions. Americans work on the basis of suppositions. They suppose that Panama's public debt will be critical. They suppose that the Panamanian economy is ominous. These are merely projections based on certain suppositions, the proconsul that we have here as the ambassador tells us. Mr. Moss, moreover, tells us--because he cannot conceal this, as it would be too grotesque--that the service for Panama's public debt will fall within tolerable limits if our economic growth is made to exceed 3 percent per year during the 1979-1983 period.

So let us look closely: The service of Panama's public debt will fall within tolerable limits. This does not mean that it will fall within correct or beneficial limits favorable to the Panamanian economy. No, it will fall within tolerable limits "if"--and this "if" represents a condition--economic growth during the 1979-1983 period exceeds 3 percent per year. That is, if for the next 5 years Panama maintains an economic growth agove 3 percent. What neither Mr Ambler Moss nor the government economists nor the official press is telling us is that for several years Panama has had economic growth of less than 0 percent, below 0 percent. No country in the world can go from less than 0 to plus 3 or plus 4 percentbecause the economy is not a magic act or a cheap demagogy. A country's economic growth is not based on words, so unless figures are altered here, I do not know what they are going to do.

Mr. Ambler Moss then adds: If there are no difficulties in implementing the Canal treaty....What does this mean? That there probably will be difficulties in implementing the Canal treaty? Of course there will be difficulties. Why does the Panamanian press not report daily on what the U.S. congressmen are saying against this country, against this people and, in addition, against this government? Because it is not to their advantage. That type of journalism is not to their advantage. Moreover, Mr Moss adds that if there is a fixed growth of Panama Canal revenues....that is another thing that is practically impossible to achieve. A fixed growth in Panama Canal revenues is very difficult, very difficult.

Mr Moss then uses more than six paragraphs to express considerations typical of his duties as a diplomat in an attempt to explain that, as in other countries, the U.S. Embassy here conducts investigations and tries to learn about a country's economic situation because it is interested in knowing about (?consumers), international banks, manufacturing yield, and so forth. These are things in which they are interested for no particular reason, or for philanthropic purposes in an effort to see how they can help us, right?

Still, that does not prevent Mr Ambler Moss from saying that the U.S. embassy has observed that the government's major interest is to reduce as much as possible the difficulties found in assuming its new responsibilities, and so forth. In other words, gentlemen of the government, we are watching you, we are observing your actions, and if we do not like them, we shall punish you. I am also telling you once more that it would be a mistake if anyone used the report in question to denote a sense of pessimism on the part of my government--that is, on the part of the U.S. government--since we have observed the clear improvement of Panama's economy. We are optimistic about your country's future and would like to cooperate in any suitable manner for the success of your economic programs.

In other words, Mr Ambler Moss reaffirms to the current government that it will continue to have U.S. support and that rather than pessimism, the United States feels optimism. It would be too much if they felt otherwise after all the wealth they are taking out of our country. Besides, Mr. Ambler Moss, do not think it is a mistake if someone uses this report to convey a sense of pessimism. Anybody reading this report can feel nothing but pessimism. You must be aware of that.

What shames us here is the fact that once again it is the Americans who, through their embassy, their AID, their Inter-American Development Bank and their other espionage organizations, have come here to tell us how our economy is doing. Furthermore, we Panamanians are unable to learn these things from a press that really informs or from a government that really maintains open information channels. That is the serious part. In spite of being a diplomat, and with all due respect, Mr Ambler Moss is very insolent. We believe that sending us a letter of this type telling us how our country's economy ought to be doing constitutes an act of insolence that violates our people's sovereignty. Let Mr Moss worry about his own country's economy.

We will continue discussing this letter tomorrow because the U.S. government's tacit support for this administration lies behind it, and that has political implications. Unfortunately, this country's opposition has not responded immediately to Mr. Ambler Moss or come up with the alternative to our current situation. Tomorrow we will continue on the subject of Mr Ambler Moss Jr, who poses as the U.S. ambassador here in Panama or, to put it another way, who is the alternate president of this country.

CORREGIMIENTO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PA171240 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[Interview with Juan Barba, provisional president of the Corregimiento Assembly by Radio Libertad correspondent, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] We asked the president of the Corregimiento Assembly if he had received a document from the executive branch requesting authorization for President Aristides Royo to go on an official tour of Europe. As the public already knows, President Royo will start a trip to Europe on 24 April. We also asked Mr.Barba if the executive branch had convoked the plenum of the Corregimiento Assembly to choose a president. Here are his statements:

[Barba] I would like to tell you that we have received no message from the executive branch to convoke the National Assembly in a special meeting to elect a new president.

[Question] Mr Barba, on 24 April the president of the Republic will begin a trip to Europe. Has the Corregimiento Assembly received a request for permission from the executive branch for him to leave the country?

[Answer] We have received no request, but I think that the executive branch is taking steps to do that through the assembly.

[Question] How many bills has the National Legislative Council approved?

[Answer] We have held sessions for 1 week since I took over. We discussed four bills, two of which will be further studied by a commission of the National Legislative Council. We rejected one bill proposing that the executive branch hear appeals of cases from traffic courts. We are returning the bill because the Legislative Council rejected it.

[Question] How are relations between the executive branch and the popular power?

[Answer] So far, from the time when I took charge of the presidency, we have had a very close relationship. We are very optimistic about it and feel that we will accomplish a lot for the assembly, the executive branch and the country.

[Question] Are your visits to the provincial legislative councils part of a campaign to take over the assembly's presidency?

[Answer] No. I have to say no because our interest is to consult with the representatives [laughter], find out about their problems and try to coordinate with the executive branch in seeking a solution to these problems. [end recording]

FRAMPO LEADER'S STATEMENT REFUTED

PA171210 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Electoral organization Director Simeon Gonzalez Henriquez has refuted certain statements made by Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Broad Opposition Front [FRAMPO], regarding the pressure exerted by a certain official sector so the electoral tribunal will stop or hinder FRAMPO's registration process. In a letter addressed to Pereira, the electoral official cites the responsibilities that Law 81 of 1978 confers upon him to carry out the registration of the political parties. Gonzalez Henriquez tells him that if FRAMPO considers the legal framework under which the electoral tribunal works to be inadequate, it is a matter that is the responsibility of the National Legislative Council. After explaining how FRAMPO's registration process has been carried out he notes that what [words indistinct] is to give the registration books to persons assigned by the party itself. So far, FRAMPO has registered approximately 8,000 persons.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO COMMENTS ON CACM SITUATION AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PA180253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Press conference with President Carazo on 17 April at Juan Santa Maria International Airport--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You are going to meet with the three chiefs of state who last December met secretly with General Somoza in Guatemala. What can you say about this?

[Answer] I am going to meet with the chiefs of state of countries which together with Costa Rica form part of the Central American Common Market [CACM].

[Question] Are you going as a saviour of the CACM, Mr President?

[Answer] No. I am simply going as a president of a country that has experienced the very special problem of being forced to buy and hampered from selling. In this respect we are going to try to reach a balance favoring this country.

[Question] Is this a new direction in your policy toward the Central American governments?

[Answer] No. When I assumed power in June 1978, we sent to each of the chiefs of state, at that time including the Nicaraguan chief of state, a note urging the reorganization of the CACM. This is the stand we are assuming but we have a very important advantage now and that is, because of the national dialog, we are going with the full support of the business sector.

[Question] In fact, the CACM does not exist: Honduras has withdrawn, Nicaragua has practically withdrawn and Costa Rica's deficit is almost 70 million colones. Does Costa Rica have any specific proposals for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras?

[Answer] Yes. In the first place, the fact that a deficit exists shows that the market is operational and existing under conditions that have been seriously detrimental to Costa Rica. We have allowed this situation to grow. We have tried to change it since we have been in power, but we could not continue our efforts after September for reasons known to all of us. We must attend to this matter now with the support of the Costa Rican business sector.

GUATEMALA

DEPORTED SPANISH NEWSMAN ARRIVES FROM NICARAGUA

PA171200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--"There was a time when I believed I would be killed," Spanish correspondent Alfonso Rojo said today, Monday, on arriving here after having been deported by the Nicaraguan Government following his arrest in Esteli on Sunday.

He explained that he was on his way to the Nicaraguan National Guard post in Esteli to meet with Colonel Zuniga on the breaking of the cordon by the Sandinist guerrillas who had been in control of the city since the previous Sunday.

"On arriving at the post, I was roughly arrested by a paramilitary man and a photographer of the government newspaper NOVEDADES, who hit me in the stomach and took my documents and part of the material I had filmed," he noted.

Rojo, 27, a correspondent of DIARIO 16 of Madrid, Spain, arrived at the Guatemala City air terminal this afternoon with signs of fatigue and wearing borrowed clothes. He denied the charges made by the Nicaraguan Government about his participation in the planning of the Sandinist guerrilla attack on the northern city of Esteli. The Spanish correspondent said he had been in Esteli during the past 7 days, sent there by his newspaper to cover the clash between Sandinist guerrillas and General Somoza's troops.

"I attribute my arrest largely to the uncomfortable position of the Nicaraguan Government due to the presence of an objective, impartial witness at the scene of the action. For example, when they announced the death of Ruben, the commander of the column that attacked Esteli, my report denied this since I had just interviewed him," Rojo said. The Spanish newsman added that "several hours before the government troops launched their main attack with mortars and tanks on the city of Esteli, I reported that the guerrillas had already escaped, breaking the cordon, and that the city was deserted."

Rojo noted that his fear of disappearing after his arrest prompted him to jump from the military truck in which he was being taken to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, when the vehicle slowed down in front of international correspondents who were waiting for authorization to enter Esteli.

"Despite having my hands tied behind my back with a cable, I jumped from the back of the truck and shouted at the newsmen: I am Alfonso Rojo, correspondent of DIARIO 16 who was covering the action in Esteli. The soldiers immediately jumped from the truck and pushed me back on the vehicle, where they covered my head with a hood, took off my shirt and forced me to lie on the floor all the way to Managua," he said.

Rojo arrived in Guatemala City this afternoon on a COPA airline flight. He was wearing a stained pink shirt and dungarees which he said were loaned to him after his arrest. "I was being questioned at the Basic Infantry Training School in the Tiscapa hills and was repeatedly asked about the activities of the Sandinist guerrillas. Despite having had my head covered by a hood, I was never tortured or abused. My interrogator, whom they called 'Jaguar,' treated me with respect," Rojo said.

The Spanish newsman indicated that after 7 hours of questioning, he was turned over to Spanish Ambassador in Nicaragua Pedro de Aristegui y Petit, who took him to the airport, from where he was deported to Guatemala. Following his arrival in the Guatemalan capital this afternoon, Rojo visited Spanish Ambassador Carlos Manzanares y Herrero in search of means to promptly return to Madrid.

HONDURAS

COSTA RICA'S CARAZO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA180154 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived this Tuesday afternoon in Tegucigalpa on an official 15-hour visit. The Costa Rican president is accompanied by Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Economy Minister Fernando Altmann, Finance Minister Hernan Saenz, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey and Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Benito.

On his arrival, the Costa Rican president was greeted by the Costa Rican diplomatic corps in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran Armed Forces Superior Council, the entire government Cabinet and various diplomats stationed in this city.

At 1700, Carazo will hold a meeting with the government military junta while his ministers meet with their Honduran colleagues.

Paz Garcia Speech

PA180405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0210 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran neutrality with respect to the internal affairs of other states was reiterated here today to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio by the chief of the military junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The Honduran ruler delivered a speech during a reception for Carazo Odio at the presidential residence, 4 hours after the Costa Rican chief of state's arrival, and after 2 hours of talks on various topics of common and regional interest.

Paz Garcia said Carazo's visit is one of "good will" in his search for common objectives, and those imposed by the imperatives of peace, respectful brotherhood and cooperation between friendly neighbors.

He added that the Honduran people admire the democratic spirit and patriotism exhibited by the Costa Rican people, and share their aspiration for constant improvement. He added that the Honduran people follow with interest and satisfaction every Costa Rican advance in the political, social and international fields.

"We are aware, Mr President," Paz Garcia said, "of the problems and difficulties affecting nations as a result of economic phenomena beyond our control and of the influence of political systems alien to our experience."

General Paz Garcia added: "We believe, however, that the solidarity of nations is stronger than any circumstantial differences and that democracy becomes stronger precisely where its enemies try to undermine it."

He noted that observing what is happening around Honduras with caution and concern does not mean indifference on its part. "We believe that serenity and good sense rather than indiscretion and outbursts of emotion will lead us closer to easing international tensions."

Finally, he said: "This conduct to which I refer is clearly evident in Honduras' neutrality with respect to the international affairs of other states." He added that Honduras is a signatory to treaties and agreements that rule our international conduct and it respects them "all because of the priceless benefits of peace and the fruitful coexistence of the states that comprise the great world community." He also told the Costa Rican chief of state that Honduras is determined to create a new fatherland, based on the promotion of moral values and on the rational defense and use of its natural resources.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST COURT IMPARTED JUSTICE IN ESTELI

PA171423 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist forces in Esteli established a popular court of justice 7-14 April. Alleged enemies of the people were brought before the court to convict and punish them.

Two of the persons brought to trial were Judge Felix Pedro Perez Valdivia and attorney Eliseo Iglesias. In their trials, Perez was found not guilty and Iglesias was found guilty. Many other persons faced trial and judgment was appropriately pronounced.

SANDINO RADIO SCORES SOMOZA'S 'CYNICISM'

PA171429 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] During an interview granted to Yankee television, dictator Anastasio Somoza said that he would resign the presidency of Nicaragua only if there were large demonstrations against his government in our fatherland.

The tyrant's cynicism is evident since all the people in our country have sought every means possible to tell assassin Somoza that he is not liked and that the best children of Nicaragua have resorted to the ultimate sacrifice to achieve liberty.

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTEDLY KILLS FSLN GUERRILLAS IN LEON

PA171747 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1705 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Telephone report by correspondent Fidelfo Aleman from Managua]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan National Guard announced this morning that three [as heard] important Sandinist leaders were killed in fighting last night in La Cruz neighborhood in Leon. Their names, as released by the Leon National Guard headquarters, are Oscar Perez Cassar, Edgard Lang Sacasa, Roger Deshon, Denis Arauz Arauz, a young woman identified as Martha and Alicia Legrand de Arauz.

A source in the National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office, which is preparing a communique on the subject, reported that the guerrillas were killed in La Cruz neighborhood of Leon when, according to the guard communique, they fired at a patrol that was passing by two houses in the neighborhood. According to the report, inside the houses attack mines [as heard], dynamite, shotguns and a great quantity of ammunition were found.

The report caused great surprise in Managua today. According to the communique, or rather the report by the National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office received from the National Guard headquarters in Leon, these persons apparently were managing a clandestine radio station in the city of Leon. It was not indicated what radio station was involved. The military spokesmen said only that it was a communications center.

This information was also confirmed today by a telephone call received from our correspondent, (Aragon Pastora), who said that initially it was believed that Dora Maria Telles had also been present at the site. This, however, has not been confirmed.

Further Reportage

PA171848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Apr (AFP)--Dora Maria Tellez, 22, Commander Cero's deputy, was among the four high Sandinist National Liberation Front leaders killed this morning by the army in Leon, 90 km west of Managua. Two other lower ranking guerrillas also perished when a military patrol raided a house in Veracruz, a residential sector of the city.

Dora Maria Tellez gained notoriety during the seizing of the Managua National Palace by a Sandinist command in August 1973. Despite her youth, she was second in command to Commander Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero. The girl, who on that occasion was interviewed by foreign newsmen, caught everyone's eye because of her guerrilla determination, vivacity, intelligence and beauty. Dora Maria Tellez was then known internationally as "Commander Dos."

Also killed in this action was Edgar Arguello, who was chief during the seizure of the minister of government's house in December 1974, the private residence of Jose Maria Castillo. On that occasion, high-ranking officials of the Nicaraguan Government were taken hostage.

[Words indistinct] Sandinists obtained $1 million ransom. Another high Sandinist chieftain killed was identified as Oscar Perez Cassar, considered to be one of the main Sandinist chiefs in Managua. The other dead are Mario Moreno Contreras and a female guerrilla who was identified as Alicia Legrand, known by the name of "Pilar."

Apparently, the army suddenly came to the house when the staff of the Sandinist Tertiary Faction was holding a conference to discuss future guerrilla operations in the Leon area.

RED CROSS DENOUNCES RAID ON JINOTEPE INSTALLATION

PA171942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Jinotepe, Nicaragua, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Red Cross authorities in this city--located 45 km south of Managua--went today, Tuesday, to Managua to denounce a military raid on their offices last night.

Reports received by ACAN-EFE indicate that a platoon of some 30 National Guardsmen arrived at Red Cross offices at 2200 hours (0300 GMT) and broke in violently in search of presumed insurgents.

The soldiers broke open the door of a room occupied by 12 Red Cross volunteers and 3 doctors who work for the organization. The Red Cross personnel had been summoned to a meeting that had to be suspended because of a prolonged power failure. The soldiers opened fire inside the room, endangering the lives of these persons.

All those present at the Red Cross branch in Jinotepe were lined up and interrogated regarding persons responsible for hurling bombs at a police post nearby. The military troops threatened the Red Cross workers, who were questioned about their families and their places of residence.

Unidentified persons had hurled contact bombs and fired bullets at a military post 1 hour before, leading to a 20-minute exchange of fire which alarmed the citizenry since the city was in darkness at the time.

William Brenes and Pio Santiago Guevara, president and commander respectively, of the Jinotepe Red Cross, went to the capital today to report the raid and the threats made by National Guardsmen against Red Cross personnel to the Nicaraguan Red Cross and to delegates of the League of Societies of the International Red Cross who are in Nicaragua.

Some Red Cross members told ACAN-EFE that in view of the situation and past deaths of Red Cross volunteers, these organizations are today considering the possibility of suspending their services until local military authorities offer the necessary guarantees for their lives and their safe movement through the city.

NATIONAL GUARD SEIZES ARMS CACHE IN CHINANDEGA

PA172013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] Chinandega, Nicaragua, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan National Guard patrols found and seized arms hidden in several houses in this city located in the western part of the country.

The authorities found well-camouflaged boxes containing several FAL and Enfield rifles, .30-Caliber M-1 carbines .22-caliber rifles, different gauge shotguns and a .30-Caliber M-1 Garand rifle which belonged to a soldier killed a few days ago in Chichigalpa.

The official bulletin released by the city's military chief, Col Oscar Gomez, also says that they found walkie-talkies, transmitting equipment, flashlights, olive green uniforms, binoculars and a large quantity of ammunition. According to Colonel Gomez, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) was going to use these arms in several operations to be carried out in Chinandega Department.

In the home of guerrilla Rigoberto Guardado--alias El Chuervo--who was killed during a clash with the National Guard, the military patrols also round a file cabinet containing a list of names of businessmen who were going to be threatened with extortion.

Inside a closet in the same house, which was searched at the beginning of last week, the authorities found several German-made denim jackets of several colors with a profile of Lenin on the back. The military source reported that these jackets were distributed among FSLN members in Liberia, Costa Rica, according to a peasant arrested last week in this city.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION VIEWS COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PA180355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[By special correspondent Beatrix Denis]

[Text] Managua, 17 Apr (AFP)--Jose Esteban Gonzalez, head of the International Human Rights Commission here, today presented a terrifying panorama of human rights in Nicaragua. At a news conference, Gonzalez also denounced what he called "the repressive escalation" which those rights have been subjected to at the hands of what he called the "dictatorship" of President Anastasio Somoza.

He said that from January through March of this year alone there were 632 complaints of human rights violations in Managua alone. There were 101 charges of missing persons, more than 500 arrests by the National Guard and 19 violent deaths, Gonzalez said. "We wish to protest before the world for the victims of the violence which prevails in the country. They are innocent youths, old persons, children and women," emphasized Gonzalez.

He recalled that the human rights office in Nicaragua is completely apolitical and complained about the recent use of the organization's stationery by a political group, which he did not identify, to attack the Broad Opposition Front [FAO], which is comprised of moderate sectors hostile to Somoza's regime.

"Actions of this kind can seriously damage the cause which we serve," said Gonzalez. He emphasized that he condemns any excess, regardless of where it originates. "We all wish to see the end of the dictatorship and in our opinion all opposition groups are responsible," he said. "We have no reason to side with any of them," he reaffirmed. He also condemned what he called the "triumphal tone" of the communiques issued by the Somoza government as well as the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which presented the occupation and recovery of Esteli as "a victory,"

He announced that after a European tour he visited his colleagues in Los Angeles, United States, who told him that they would provide $250,000 for a hospital that will be constructed in Honduras to help Nicaraguan refugees. Finally, he said that an exposition will be inaugurated in Los Angeles in the near future on the "horrors committed by the Somoza dictatorship" since last September.

ANTITERRORIST BRIGADE WOUNDS RELATIVES OF SOMOZA

PA171512 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Somoza's demoralized guard no longer knows whom to shoot. On Saturday night in Managua, patrols of the Antiterrorist Special Brigade shot two sons of Francisco Rodriguez Somoza, a cousin of dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The father of Francisco and Roberto--the two who were shot and wounded--has demanded an investigation of this incident. The shooting occurred two blocks south of the (Jonjorera) Bridge.

PATRIOTIC FRONT SCORES ABUSES BY NATIONAL GUARD

PA171501 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The National Patriotic Front has issued a comminique denouncing the abuses and atrocities that the genocidal Somoza guard is carrying out against the defenseless people of Esteli.

In the communique, the front strongly condemns the National Guard for assassinating two honorable doctors of the community, Dr Alejandro Davila Bolanos and Dr Eduardo Silva.

These two doctors had given humanitarian assistance to the victims of Somozism. The National Guard, of course, has no justification for such atrocious crimes.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS MEXICAN LEGISLATORS

FL172246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2216 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Cuban People's Government National Assembly has arrived in Mexico City to begin the first contacts with members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, and Aleida March, president of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, were received by Rodolfo Gonzalez, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and by several other legislators. Aranaburo, who heads the delegation, said that Cuba will be holding its first interparliamentary meeting with Mexico later this year. He said that the presence of the Cuban delegation is in response to the visit to Cuba in 1978 by Mexican legislators, which was headed by Rodolfo Gonzalez.

CUBAN OFFICIAL IN MEXICO RAPS U.S. TRANSNATIONAL COMPANIES

FL172311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2222 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Text] In Mexico City, Cuba has condemned the ITT scandals in Chile and the Lockheed scandals in several countries as examples of the impunity of North American transnational enterprises throughout the world. The condemnation was made by (Lucia Sanz Garcia) of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Higher Institute of the Foreign Service during the fourth international spring colloquium being held at the Mexican National Autonomous University. The Cuban representative stated that Latin America and the Caribbean are the areas of greatest importance within the group of underdeveloped countries for the U.S. international monopolies. The PRENSA LATINA dispatch adds that (Lucia Sanz Garcia) stated that the transnational enterprises carry out a blockade function not only in regard to markets and productive processes but also in regard to local creativity.

SYRIAN DIPLOMAT PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL171357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1321 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Excerpt] Syrian Charge d'Affaires (Nader Nader) stated that relations between his country and Cuba have traditionally been an example of magnificent ties of friendship between two peoples who are building socialism. Our Arab Syrian people will never forget, the diplomat added, the position adopted by the Cuban people, their glorious party and highest leader Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during our people's struggle in the war of October 1973.

In addition, the message sent by the great Cuban leader in response to the one recently sent by our president, Hafiz al-Asad, constitutes one more expression of Cuba's revolutionary, solidarity and firm attitude toward the Arab nation and the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS DAAFAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

FL171749 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The Day of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force--DAAFAR--was commemorated this morning at the military technical institute. The important celebration was presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], and Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR and chief of the General Staff.

The celebration also served as the framework to commemorate another anniversary of the Day of Soviet Antiaircraft Defense. Others presiding over the ceremony included FAR commanders and officers and Soviet military specialists. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister-chief of the DAAFAR, was the main speaker.

[Begin Cabrera recording] From 2 to 10 April of this year, the FAR Ministry inspected our armed service rigorously and in depth to confirm and evaluate the levels [presumably of preparedness] achieved. In the face of such an important event, we made a pledge of honor that the results were to be in keeping with Giron and a worthy homage to the eternal heroes of our country. This became the theme of our troops, who acted with enthusiasm, seriousness, strong will and discipline. Today we can report that the pledge was fulfilled, and that the DAAFAR received a rating of "good" in the inspection. This ceremony is a propitious time to congratulate commanders, political organizations, the General Staff, officers, noncommissioned officers, cadets, sergeants, soldiers, civilian workers, Camilitos [students at the Camilo Cienfuegos military schools], and organizations of the party and Union of Young Communists because this success is the result of the joint work of all the members of our armed service. [end recording]

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOR CARIFESTA ACTIVITIES

FL161223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Matters dealing with the preparations for Carifesta 79, which will be held next July, and Havana's carnival were discussed in a meeting held at the main offices of Havana City's People's Government Executive Committee, which was chaired by Culture Minister Armando Hart and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana City's People's Government Provincial Assembly, and which was attended by members of the Carnival 79 organizing committee and the Carifesta organizing committee.

It was learned that a broad cultural program is being prepared which will give our people and the Caribbean delegations attending the festivities a wide range of choices. Opening the parade will be a representation of our dances and folk music, as well as those of some other countries in the Caribbean area. The parade will close with the traditional carnival held in Havana City every year. An important aspect of this traditional event is the closing ceremony of Carifesta 79 on 22 July with the presentation of the Caribbean carnival, during which the Caribbean delegations will present their dances, music and popular joy.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS

FL172214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the International Center for Tropical Agriculture [CIAT], headed by its general director Dr (John L. Milton), is in our country in response to an invitation from Rafael Francia Mestre, minister of agriculture. The delegation includes Doctors (Guillermo Galvez), bean project regional coordinator for Central America; (Pedro Acosta), meat project coordinator; and (Douglas Lane), director of harvest research. During their stay in Cuba, the visitors will tour research centers and outstanding agricultural-livestock enterprises.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN REVIEWS VISIT BY CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

DW171050 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Apr 79 p 8 DW

[Manfred Neuber interview with President of the Dominican Republic Antonio Guzman in Santo Domingo; no date given]

[Text] WELT: What do you consider the most important result of the chancellor's visit?

Guzman: The further improvement of the friendly relations between our states. We decided to set up a joint economic commission that will discuss agreements on the promotion of investments and on dual taxation.

[DIE WELT editorial note] In the meantime, the president has appointed the minister of his presidential office, the ministers for finance, industry and trade, and agriculture, as well as the governor of the Central Bank members of the mixed commission. As soon as the German representatives are appointed, the first meeting will be held in Santo Domingo. In response to an invitation extended by Schmidt, Guzman will come to Bonn later for the second meeting.

WELT: Have concrete proposals on closer cooperation been submitted already?

Guzman: Yes. The Federal Republic will help us set up a foreign trade ministry. An agreement on the promotion of tourism will be concluded between the Lufthansa airline and the Dominican airline. German entrepreneurs are to be persuaded to set up industries [in Santo Domingo], and German know-how is to be employed in the exploration of oil deposits.

WELT: Are you granting preferences to foreign capital investors?

Guzman: Yes, especially in taxation and, above all, to companies that are doing their exporting from the Dominican Republic.

WELT: How safe is foreign capital in your country, and what about the profits transfer?

Guzman: Foreign enterprises enjoy the full protection of my government. Bilateral accords with Bonn will follow. Profit transfer here is permissible up to 38 percent.

WELT: But during the election campaign last year the left wing in your [Dominican] Revolutionary Party demanded the nationalization of the private economy.

Guzman: My government rejects nationalization. What we pursue is companies with mixed participation.

WELT: Must the majority of capital be in Dominican hands?

Guzman: No, fifty-fifty is possible, too.

WELT: Do you support Helmut Schmidt's new concept of mutual solidarity of developing countries and industrial nations against OPEC states?

Guzman: Basically yes, but our stance must be examined in every individual case.

WELT: What is the stance of your social democratic government with regard to Cuba and Castro's influence in the Caribbean area?

Guzman: We have neither diplomatic nor commercial relations with Cuba.

[DIE WELT editorial note] About 200 Germans are living in the Dominican Republic; one in ten is a Jewish emigree. Since 1957, a friendship, trade, and shipping agreement has existed with Bonn. Since 1975, some DM 7.5 million has been paid for the development of small industries. Santo Domingo wants more scholarships in the Federal Republic.

SUGAR COUNCIL SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CUBAN INSTITUTE

FL172349 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The State Sugar Council [CEA] has signed an agreement with a Cuban institute and a Dominican one to take greater advantage of sugar industry byproducts. The institutes with which the CEA signed an agreement are the Cuban Institute of Research on Sugarcane Byproducts and the Dominican Institute of Industrial [words indistinct]. The three institutes will begin research in the areas of experience and strategy of research to develop [sugar] byproducts, the industrialization of bagasse to produce byproducts, and treatment of molasses to process other products. The three institutes will also exchange scientific and technical information in the field of sugar and sugar byproducts. The agreement is for 2 years and was signed by Lic (Antonio Rodriguez Mansil) for the CEA, Eng (Juan Luis Martin Marion) for the (INDOTEX) and Eng Luis Galvez for the Cuban institute.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE AT UNIVERSITY IN SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

PA142218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 14 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Apr (EFE)--Two bombs exploded today at the Universidad Central del Este of the city of San Pedro de Macoris, destroying the rector's offices. University authorities are unaware of a motive for the attack, which is the first of this kind to occur during President Antonio Guzman's administration. Damage from the explosion is estimated at approximately $20,000.

GRENADA

LOCAL NEWSPAPER HIGHLIGHTS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL171237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The daily TORCHLIGHT, published in Saint Georges, Grenada, highlights on its front page the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. The article is published together with a photograph of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop greeting Cuban Ambassador Ivan Cesar Martinez. The Governments of Cuba and Grenada established full diplomatic ties last Saturday, following Cuba's recognition of the revolutionary government of Grenada's people.

JAMAICA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ENDORSES ACP NEGOTIATING STANCE

FL162040 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Apr 79 pp 1, 21 FL

[Excerpt] The House of Representatives voted unanimously yesterday to endorse the negotiating stance of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] states in their efforts to secure a new Lome Convention with the EEC. In the process the opposition accepted government amendment of a private member's motion by Mr Douglas Vaz which originally criticized ACP rejection of an EEC proposal to insert a human rights clause in the new convention.

In arguing against the motion as presented, Deputy Prime Minister the Hon P.J. Patterson said the EEC was not making human rights a condition of its current negotiations with Spain to join the regional grouping; and the same applied to Greece and Portugal. The ACP states were determined not to allow any insiduous influence in the relationship with the EEC "to create a modern day colonialism that replaces what we have rejected." They would not accept putting the EEC in a position of judgement on human rights in relation to the ACP states, he said.

Earlier, Mr Vaz, supported by the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, had argued that it was hypocritical and smacked of double standards for Jamaica to refuse to support having a human rights clause, leaving it to the purview of the United Nations which had repeatedly been accused of vacillating on the question. Mr Shearer said it was the opposition's view that the Lome Convention presented an opportunity for Jamaica to reinforce its historical stand against the abuses of human rights; he added, however, that human rights should work both ways.

Mr Patterson said the EEC had yet to take a common position on the question as to whether to make it a point of negotiation or not. The Vaz motion in effect would be carrying a position the EEC had not yet put forward and would create "division among our ranks." Lome was essentially a technical and economic arrangement; human rights would translate it into a political agreement, the minister said. He then proposed amendments to the motion that the House might adopt as a unified position that could serve as a mandate to the negotiating team.

Mr Vaz, in closing the debate, said the minister had introduced a new element that was not known when the motion was introduced last November. "We would not be in favor of the EEC seeking to inflict on the ACP what they are not inflicting on new applicants to join the EEC," he said, indicating that the amendment was acceptable to the opposition.

Wednesday
18 April 1979
Vol VI No 076
Annex No 053

DAILY REPORT

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LATIN AMERICA

The information printed on these Annex pages preceding and following the standard Daily Report cover bears the caveat FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Users may detach the outer pages and treat the Daily Report as unclassified and unrestricted.

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GRENADA

COARD EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR JAMAICAN, GUYANESE AID

PA162308 Georgetown PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1916 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA--
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Georgetown, 16 Apr (PL)--Bernard Coard, Grenada's finance, commerce, industry and planning minister, expressed here his gratitude for the Guyanese Government's and people's assistance to his country. Coard, who for several hours yesterday met with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham here and in Barbados, said Guyana's and Jamaica's assistance has been of "vital importance" to the revolutionary government of the people of Grenada.

Our people are extremely grateful for this assistance in time of great difficulties, he declared. He added that there has been a marked contrast between the altruistic assistance of the Caribbean Community's [CARICOM] friendly nations and the small islands grouped in the "(British) Associated States in the Eastern Antilles." These countries tried to destabilize the new Government of Grenada which last 13 March overthrew the repressive regime of Eric Gairy, Coard said. He added, however, that their attitude is changing.

Coard, who returned to Grenada yesterday accompanied by Kester Alves, special political adviser to Prime Minister Burnham, said: "We hope the small islands will meet in a friendly dialog to analyze the areas that may help bolster the functional cooperation of CARICOM."

Referring to his talks with the Guyanese prime minister, whose government has cooperated with food contributions and which presently has sent a technical delegation to Saint Georges, Coard explained that the two officials discussed means by which Guyana may continue helping Grenada. He said they also analyzed the difficulties affecting the country at present, having inherited an economy in crisis.

Our talks were extremely valuable and fruitful, and we hope both governments and peoples may continue discussing ways to increase their mutual cooperation level, he said. He expressed special interest in assistance in banking, public administration and the organization of a national youth service that will incorporate unemployed youths into development and production activities.

(Annex continues on back pages of report)

GUYANA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GUYANA, SURINAM PRIME MINISTERS MEETING

PA162259 Georgetown PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1920 GMT 16 Apr 79 PA--
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Georgetown, 16 Apr (PL)--Several matters of bilateral and international interest were agreed upon by the prime ministers of Guyana and Surinam, Forbes Burnham and Henck Arron, a joint communique published today says.

The two leaders of these neighboring countries met for the first time last week in Barbados to thoroughly analyze border and cooperation problems hampering bilateral relations.

According to the official communique issued today, the two leaders agreed to emphasize the importance of mutual cooperation and gave as an example the recent agreement on reciprocal fishing rights in Guyanese and Surinamese waters. After mentioning the importance of expanding bilateral relations, the joint communique presents the need of holding more frequent official meetings to exchange ideas. It also announces that cultural, economic and technical agreements between the two countries will be drafted; and that an invitation was made to Prime Minister Arron to visit Guyana next June and to the Guyanese leader to visit Surinam later this year.

On the international level, the communique notes that Guyana and Surinam will strive so that the United Nations will do more to solve the problems of the small nations in the world and to help create a new international economic order. In regard to the situation existing in Latin America and the Caribbean, Burnham and Arron emphasized the growth of cooperation between the two regions and praised the Latin American Economic System. They also mentioned the importance of the Amazon Pact which the two South American nations have joined. Referring to Belize's colonial status, the two countries expressed their solidarity with its independence struggle and its territorial integrity. They also condemned the South African racist regime and praised the application of an armaments boycott against this regime. They also demanded all sorts of sanctions against South Africa.

Arron and Burnham praised the successes of the people of Namibia, headed by the South West African People's Organization, and condemned the Rhodesian internal agreement, criticizing the forthcoming elections as a maneuver to frustrate the aspirations of the majority in Zimbabwe.

The two countries analyzed their participation in various regional organizations and emphasized the importance of strengthening these relations.

They also expressed their satisfaction over the forthcoming nonalined countries meeting to be held in Havana in September and praised the role played by that international organization to the benefit of the peoples of the world.

MEXICO

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL VIEWS U.S. TIES WITH L.A. DICTATORSHIP

PA112348 Mexico City PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1834 GMT 11 Apr 79 PA--
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Apr (PL)--Social democratic leaders from nine countries meeting here today condemned the military regimes that oppress the peoples of Argentina, Chile, Haiti, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

After listening to detailed testimony of exiled political leaders from those nations, the vice presidents of the so-called Socialist International concluded that ties between military dictatorships and the United States represent the continent's most serious problem.

A declaration issued today states that domestic, external and geopolitical conditions in the southern cone of Latin America present a poor outlook for liberty and democracy.

During the first session, held yesterday evening, several representatives of Latin American political parties denounced the dramatic situation of the Argentine, Chilean, Haitian, Nicaraguan and Uruguayan peoples. The leaders of the Peronist movement and the Radical Civic Union of Argentina, Esteban Rigi and Miguel Angel Picato, charged that the dictatorship of President Jorge Rafael Videla has extended and increased repression, that individual liberties are being slowly lost, and that there is a very large number of political prisoners, missing persons and persons persecuted for political reasons.

Eduardo Contreras, of the Popular Unity [UP] coalition [of Chile] said that the Chilean situation is slowly changing as a result of the combative activities of the popular forces which, he said, have made important advances as a result of the struggle which has been going on now for five years.

Contreras said that the strengthening of democracy in his country is well underway. He revealed that the establishment of a unity larger than that of the UP, which may include the Christian Democratic Party and the Catholic Church, is being planned.

The situation prevailing in Uruguay was described by Luis de Chavez of the Broad Front, Jose Lorzaniake of the Communist Party of Uruguay and Carlos Quijano, a prominent fighter and intellectual of that country.

The three speakers agreed that there is a solid dictatorship in Uruguay which seems to go on forever, aided by the direct interference of Argentina and Brazil. Quijano said that Uruguay is the most dramatic case of torture and repression. He said that there is not the least possibility at this time of politically counteracting a government which is based on the most cruel terrorism. Quijano stressed that "Uruguay in 1979, is worse than Cuba in 1958 under the Batista dictatorship."

Gerard Pierre Charles, a sociologist, described the effects of 22 years under the wild and bloody dictatorship that the Duvalier family has imposed on Haiti with the support of the United States. He noted: "It is a dictatorship that has established repression with a high degree of psychological terror and has updated itself dangerously after 1971."

Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, leader of the [Nicaraguan] opposition Group of 12, firmly denounced the genocide that the dictator Anastasio Somoza is committing against the Nicaraguan people. He called for political and material support for the armed struggle being carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In the midst of Latin America's oppressive situation, Nicaragua appears to be the country with the closest possibility for success and victory in a struggle which would make way for the liberation of the southern cone, Cuadra Chamorro said. He concluded by stating that all guarantees have suspended in Nicaragua, and there is no public order. He warned, however, that there is no force capable of stopping the national insurrection against Somoza.

The meeting of the international social democrats will continue today and end tomorrow.